

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. The Editor is not responsible for the contents of the paper, but he is responsible for the correctness of the facts and figures. The Editor is not responsible for the contents of the paper, but he is responsible for the correctness of the facts and figures. The Editor is not responsible for the contents of the paper, but he is responsible for the correctness of the facts and figures.

**Terms of the Tribune.**  
DAILY TRIBUNE, 3 cents.  
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 83 cents.  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 82 cents.  
Payable in advance.  
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

On Friday evening a number of prominent gentlemen, residents of this city, but representing almost every loyal State in the Union, entertained Major-General Burnside at a supper in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The feast was in the best style of that famous house. When the cloth was removed, Charles Gould, the Chairman, called upon General Burnside, who arose and delivered a speech. He said in substance that he was grateful for the honor conferred upon him; that the true hero was the brave and patriotic man in the ranks, who was more exposed to the bullets of the enemy than the officer in command. He then paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of Tennessee. Their self-sacrificing loyalty was everywhere apparent. They notified him of the approach of Longstreet's forces; they halted his army with cheers, waving flags that heaved under their beds and under the floors of their dwellings for that purpose; they cheerfully gave up the contents of their cellars and barns, their crops and their cattle, to supply his men when they were without rations. While at Knoxville his army was supplied with bread by loyal citizens who sent daily during the siege more than 100 wagon loads of flour and forage, and every night they floated boat loads of provisions down the river through the fog and darkness past the pickets of the enemy. They did this, and thanked God they had the privilege of feeding "the Yankees." He then gave a description of the arrest and trial of Vallandigham, and the efforts made by the friends of that notorious traitor to release him, and their failure to honor him (Vallandigham) with a promised serenade, because there was danger that the old regular in front of the door of the room in which the prisoner was held, might hurt somebody, &c. Gen. Burnside was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hittcock, Judge Brady, E. C. Cowdin, the Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, Prosper M. Wetmore, James T. Brady and others. Among the gentlemen present were Nehemiah Knight, S. B. Chittenden, James S. Wadsworth, A. H. Abay, Hiram Wallbridge, Gen. Hays, Geo. Strong, G. W. Hunt, E. Leuten, D. D. T. Marshall and Richard Busted.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Jan. 11, says that Longstreet is fortifying at Bulls Gap. He is reported to have been reinforced by 12,000 infantry. His entire force is estimated at 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. A squad of Rebel cavalry went into Cleveland on the 9th, and conscripted every man able for service.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, JAN. 15.—A bill amendatory of the Homestead law, and for other purposes, was referred. A bill authorizing Minnesota and Wisconsin to extend their common boundary, &c., was referred. Peter Cooper and others of New-York petitioned against the repeal of the \$300 exemption clause. After some unimportant talk upon exemption, &c., the House bill to pay officers and men in the Department of Missouri was passed. The bill appropriates \$700,000. The Enrollment bill then came up; an amendment passed prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes save in regiments of the State in which they first enlisted; an amendment to strike out the \$300 clause was lost; one making a tax upon income was rejected; one making men who have lived in the country one year and voted at any election liable to enrollment was passed; one to make the computation \$400 was adopted. Without final vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported regulating rules for preventing collisions between vessels; also, for the assessment of damages on vessels. Resolutions were passed for the better care of the public health in Washington. A bill was passed allowing small packages of clothing to be sent through the mail at the rate of eight cents per pound. The Senate bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War, salary \$3,000, was passed. The resolution admitting Wm. Jayne as Delegate from Dakota, without prejudice to the claims of any contestant, was adopted, and Mr. Jayne was sworn in. Adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, JAN. 15.—A bill was reported favorably prohibiting the enlistment of men in this State for other States. Bills were introduced to amend the Railroad Act relative to making up of the trunks. Authorizing Dutchess County to borrow \$250,000 for bounty purposes. The Assembly resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution so as to secure the elective franchise to citizens of this State in the military service of the United States, were passed unanimously. A message was received from Governor Seymour relative to the returning regiments and the condition of the recruits at the several rendezvous, and Mr. Ames moved that the Governor be empowered to expend an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for the proper reception of the returning regiments, and in providing for the recruits, lies over. Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were introduced concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company. For a public market in New-York. To regulate the ferries between New-York and Long Island. To prevent extortion, and to incorporate a Passenger and Express Company. For additional notices public in New-York. Adjourned till Monday evening.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A heavy fog and much drifting ice greatly impeded harbor navigation on Friday. The Cunard steamer Sidon, that arrived in the morning from Liverpool, had a deal of trouble in making her way to her dock, at Jersey City. The Hoboken ferry-boats ran very irregularly. The Staten Island boats ceased running at about 11 o'clock. Three lighters and two sloops were ice-bound near the foot of Liberty street. The Eastern boats did not arrive till a late hour in the morning.

The Massachusetts Union State League met in Boston on Thursday, and a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Senator Wilson for heading off treason in the United States Senate, and expressing the warmest approval of his resolution to expel Gerrit Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, from that body.

The Union Convention of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. A. L. Van Buren as candidate for Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. O. Noddy. The election will be held on the 2d of February.

The Hon. John Bowman Kerr of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate for confirmation as Deputy Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims in place of Richard Bates, esq., resigned.

Gold has taken another upward surge, and at noon sold at 167 1/2. In the afternoon as high as 168 1/2 was paid, the market closing 167 1/2. Upon the street stocks were all strong and in demand at full prices. The Exchange Company of 1864 sold at 164 1/2. April 2 1/2, 1865 1 1/2. Credits are 100—97 1/2. Border-Stocks 100—97 1/2. Tennessee 100—97 1/2. North Carolina 100—97 1/2. Maryland 100—97 1/2. The advancing movement is attended by golden speculations, produced by operators selling to realize

profits. The reactions are small as the sellers, with hardly an exception, take their stocks back after a short delay at higher rates. In money there is no special change.

The Senate yesterday, at Albany, passed unanimously the Assembly resolutions for an amendment to the Constitution, which shall secure to soldiers in the field the right to vote. The people will ratify it, and our volunteers will vote in November for the next President of the United States.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, at the Athenaeum, on Monday evening. His subject is "The Way of Peace," but "peace" men had better keep away from the hall if they want to hold fast to their opinions and their equanimity.

Gov. Seymour sends to the Legislature a letter (extorted by a special resolution) confessing that our returning soldiers are not properly received nor properly cared for. His excuse is, want of money—a popular complaint with his party. But it would not have cost him more than half a dozen postage stamps to have sent to New-York or Elmira a few kind words of welcome, just a few lines, to let the brave fellows crowding home to see their families and friends know that their Governor had not forgotten them.

## CANAL REPAIR CONTRACTS.

We entreat the Legislature of our State to think twice, and think deeply before consenting to abandon the contract system for keeping our Canals in repair. The vital difference between this and the alternative system is just here: Under the Contract System, it is the clear INTEREST of those concerned to PREVENT breaks, and to restrict those that cannot be helped within the narrowest limits; under the jobbing system, it is rather their interest to have breaks, and as large ones as may be. In a dark and stormy night, when the rain falls in floods and tiny rivulets become mill-streams, the contractor must have men watching the weak or dangerous places in his line, ready to stop the smallest rill that overruns outward the canal-bank; but can this be expected of the superintendent or his subordinates? What are they to lose by a break? Is it not notorious that, under the jobbing system, some of them have often "made a good thing" of a terrible gap in the lower side of their section? While Human Nature remains what it is, it is wise to expose them to temptation or to remove the spur of private interest from the sides of watchers to prevent breaks in our Canals.

It is quite possible that the present contract system is imperfect. We presume it is. It is still comparatively novel, and may be improved. We don't realize that there ought to be so much paid for "extraordinary repairs" as there seems to be. We think a four-year contract should expressly provide for bottoming out the entire section at least once during that term, and that the Superintendent should be sworn to take care that this bottoming goes down to the hardpan throughout. Amend the system; improve it; purify it; but we pray you not to overthrow it.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

We recently called attention to the fact that the abuses and frauds in the New-York Custom-House, which have become suddenly conspicuous, have been for nearly a year investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. We stated also that, in the opinion of the Secretary, additional legislation was necessary to reach and completely uproot these abuses and frauds. We were obliged further to add that both the dealings from the Government and the systematic extortions from merchants find their origin in the systems and customs of Democratic Administrations. It appears that these statements, which are all true, do not give pleasure to *The World*—a circumstance which we regret, but which does not lessen the probability of their perfect correctness. We briefly point out its misrepresentations and perversions, disregarding the angry impertinence which seems to be meant as a screen for dishonesty.

*The World* speaks of Secretary Chase's investigation as "an admitted failure." It knows that the investigation is still in progress, that it has unraveled the very frauds which are the present capital of *The World* in its denunciation of Mr. Chase and of Republican corruption, and that it will not stop till not merely personal delinquencies but the system which fosters them are exposed and reformed.

*The World* represents us as specifying two points in which the present laws are at fault; and as being able to present no others. It disposes of those points to its own satisfaction, and thereupon argues that there is no necessity of law reform.

We spoke of the prevalent system among merchants of paying Custom-House clerks to perform official duties, and *The World* expects its readers to believe that we pointed out this pernicious custom as a provision of law which needs modification. This, too, although we expressly stated that the law and the custom are in direct contradiction. On such an assumption *The World* bases its argument and opinion. We can only say that as between *The World*, which is opposed to having any more laws against fraud, and Mr. Chase who thinks them necessary, we side with the latter. Mr. Chase must be supposed to understand what reform is needed in the Custom-House, and we credit him with an honest intention to effect it.

Of course the real secret of *The World's* uneasiness is our demonstration that the Custom-House troubles are not traceable to Republican corruption, but are the inheritance of Democratic mismanagement and of the organized rascality which Democrats practiced for a series of years. It thinks the revenue system a good one because Alexander Hamilton originated it. Precisely so. What we complain of is the extra machinery which has been tacked on to Hamilton's framework by Democratic Administrations, in order to create patronage for the party. *THE TRIBUNE* does not "propose to throw aside the work of Hamilton," but only the work of the Democratic pilferers whom *The World* defends. If any corrupt Republicans have taken advantage of methods and customs established by their predecessors, let that corruption be exposed with the utmost fearlessness, and punished with the utmost rigor.

The *World* wants to know who are the three clerks whom Solicitor Jordan directed the District-Attorney to prosecute. If it sends a reporter to the office of the District-Attorney of New-York he may, perhaps, learn whether that officer has obeyed instructions to prosecute these persons; and if he has not, why he has neglected that duty. If there has been any dereliction in that quarter the responsibility can hardly be said to rest with the Secretary of the Treasury. He means, and so far as we have any influence, we mean that this whole matter of Custom-House frauds shall be exposed and corrected, and *The World* shall not defeat that purpose by carping criticisms intended to make partisan capital at the expense of the public good.

## ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE NEW EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The military enthusiasm in Europe is rapidly spreading. Its center is, at present, in Schleswig-Holstein, but thence it communicates itself to Italy, where Garibaldi again appears upon the scene; to Hungary, where a Central Revolutionary Committee has been formed; to Turkey, where the Government believes it sees signs of a general rising of the Christians. A feverish excitement has seized the European mind, and every one believes Europe to stand at present on the eve of a general and terrible crisis.

The progress of the Schleswig-Holstein question shows how closely democracy and nationality are allied. Austria and Prussia have combined their utmost efforts to prevent the recognition of the Prince of Augustenburg and to come to a peaceful understanding with the King of Denmark. But their influence and power seem to have gone. The unanimity and the enthusiasm of the people are such as to make an impression even in Vienna and Berlin. At the Federal Diet, the commanding influence of the two great Powers seems likewise to be at an end. In the preliminary votes, taken on the Schleswig-Holstein question in the Federal Diet, Austria and Prussia are known to have been in a minority, and all their threats prove powerless. Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg have openly made common cause with the nation, and the two great Powers cannot rely upon the support of any German Government, save those of Luxemburg (Holland) and perhaps Mecklenburg.

It was the design of Austria and Prussia to prevent, during the occupation of Holstein by the Federal troops, any manifestation in favor of the Prince of Augustenburg until a final settlement of the succession question. The Federal Commissioners in Holstein actually issued a proclamation to this effect. But all this was of no avail. As the Danes, before the advance of the Federal troops, withdrew from Holstein, the people in every town spontaneously rose and proclaimed the Prince of Augustenburg Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Saxon and Hanoverian troops, to which the Federal Executive had been intrusted, did not only not suppress these manifestations, but openly sympathized with them. The Prince of Augustenburg arrived in the duchy of Holstein, issued a proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, and expressed the hope that the Federal Executive, having now no longer any object, would soon cease, and that the Federal Diet would recognize and protect his rights.

The greatest difficulty which the people of the two Duchies, and with them, the German nation, will have to overcome, will be the opposition of England. The English Government regard the growth of the German nation, and, in particular, its permanent possession of the ports of Holstein and Schleswig, as dangerous to the interests of England, and, therefore, to the equilibrium and balance of power in Europe. The attempt of the Duchies to assert and achieve their independence, they affect to consider an outrage upon the treaty of 1852, which in their eyes is more sacred than the rights of popular sovereignty and of nationality. They have protested at the Frankfurt Diet against the march of German troops into Schleswig, and announce that if the integrity of the Danish monarchy should not be respected by Germany, England will aid Denmark by force of arms. They propose, however, to attempt a peaceable solution of the question by a conference, at which representatives of the Diet should be present, as well as those of the Powers which signed the treaties.

The attitude of Louis Napoleon with regard to this war is less clear. In a reply to the Prince of Augustenburg he repeats his belief in the principle of nationalities, and assures the Prince of Augustenburg, as the representative of this principle, of his sympathy. But he states at the same time, that if Denmark were oppressed by powerful neighbors, public opinion in France would incline toward her. He then again recommends a European Congress, as the best means for solving this as well as every other complicated question.

It will thus be seen that two great European powers may arise out of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute; one between the Governments of Austria and Prussia and the German people; and, secondly, one between Germany and England, and perhaps other Grand Powers. Both would seem to be almost inevitable.

We learn that a recruiting office for the Volunteer Engineers of New-York, Col. Serrell's Regiment, now serving in the Department of the South under Gen. Gilmore, is open at No. 19 Bowery, in charge of Capt. Graef. The regiment, which, when full, numbers over 1,800 men, is now reduced to about 800. It offers probably better inducements for the enlistment of skilled mechanics and tradesmen than any other regiment in the service. More than half of the enlisted men of each company receive large extra pay either as artisans or as sergeants and corporals, and men of this class are especially wanted. They receive in addition the same bounties from the Government and the county that are paid to others. The long service of the Engineers, and the honorable position the regiment now occupies under such an officer as Gen. Gilmore, have given it a wide reputation.

It assisted at the reduction of Fort Pulaski, and has since been incessantly engaged in the still more celebrated operations against Fort Wagner and the other defenses of Charleston. New-York ought to fill its ranks at once.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

## RECEIPTS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue from July 1, 1863, to January 14, 1864, inclusive, foot up \$47,641,000. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending 1864, should no change be made in the Revenue law, are \$65,000,000. It has been estimated that with certain changes in the Excise law, as indicated below, and also with additional provisions for the proper enforcement of the law, so as to prevent or more severely punish frauds, the receipts after the first year's operations would be as follows. The estimates are made for the second year, inasmuch as there are large stocks on hand which have paid duty under the present law:

Distilled Spirit—At 60 cents per gallon, \$36,000,000; at 80 cents per gallon, \$48,000,000; at \$1 per gallon, \$60,000,000. Tobacco—At 50 cents per pound on manufactured and fine leaf, and 25 cents on cut and 40 cents on manuf. and cut, and 25 cents on leaf, \$25,000,000. Petroleum—At 10 cents per gallon on crude, with 10 cents drawback on refined, \$1,000,000. Cotton—Estimated to be difficult to estimate, as the receipts and sales depend largely upon the military operations and occupation; at two cents per pound the revenue would be at least \$4,000,000, with prospects of a rapid increase. It is proposed to state that other estimates place the receipts at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Stamp—With modification, as recommended by the Commission of Internal Revenue, \$10,000,000. Income—Adding rental of estates occupied as residences, with taxes on dividends and salaries, also recommended by the Commission, \$10,000,000. Sugar—The estimates on this article are also very doubtful, but will at least foot up \$2,000,000. Licenses—\$5,000,000. Alcohol and Porter—At \$1.50 per barrel, \$6,000,000. Manufactures—At the general 3 per cent tax, \$15,000,000. Total at the lowest estimates \$145,000,000. The highest estimates named would add from twenty to twenty-five millions to the amount.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been inaugurated:

First National Bank, New-York, Capital, \$50,000.  
First National Bank, New-Brunswick, N. J., 40,000.  
Second National Bank, Ottawa, Ohio, 50,000.  
First National Bank, New-London, Conn., 100,000.  
First National Bank, New-York, 100,000.  
First National Bank, Albany, 100,000.  
First National Bank, New-York, 100,000.  
First National Bank, New-York, 100,000.  
First National Bank, New-York, 100,000.  
This makes two hundred banks in all, and numerous applications are received from similar organizations.

## THE NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The new National currency for twenty-six National Banks has been received by the Controller of the Currency. One million four hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars have been paid out.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY, ETC.  
Senator B. Gratz Brown, and not Senator Collamer, is on the Special Committee on Slavery and the Care of the Freedmen.

## GUERRILLA RAID.

Two nights ago, guerrillas made a raid into Vienna, capturing fifteen horses. They were driven off by the 2d District Regiment, into whose camp they attempted to dash. In consequence of this, the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry made an excursion yesterday morning and captured a dozen guerrillas, with horses, arms, and equipments.

THE PAYMENT OF WESTERN DEPARTMENT TROOPS.  
The Senate to-day passed the House bill providing for the payment of irregularly-organized troops serving in the Department of Missouri, with an amendment requiring all such payments to be made by Paymasters of the United States Army, instead of by Commissioners, as stated in the bill. The amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill thus becomes a law.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.  
The Senate to-day amended the bill amending the Enrollment act, by raising the rate of commutation from \$500 to \$400. An amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to reduce the time of enlistments from three to two years was rejected.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.  
The amendment proposed by Mr. Washburne to the joint resolution appointing a Committee on the Conduct of the War reads as follows:

And the said Committee shall inquire into all the facts and circumstances of contracts and agreements already made, and the report of the Committee, by and with any department of the Government in any case connected with or growing out of the operations of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, and shall report thereon to the Senate, and the said Committee shall have authority to sit during the recess of either House of Congress, and during the recess of Congress, and at such times and places as said Committee shall deem proper, and shall employ a stenographer as clerk at the usual rate of compensation.

It is further resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, or the said Committee may, if so directed, attend, in person, or by assistant, the sittings of the said Committee, and serve all subpoenas put into his hands by the Committee, pay the fees of all witnesses, and the necessary and proper expenses of the Committee.

OFFICERS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.  
It is stated that an order has been issued from the War Department compelling several officers who have been living for a year in Government barracks at a camp near Washington, and burning Government food, and at the same time drawing from Government money for commutations of quarters and fuel, to refund the amount so drawn. The gentlemen do not like this, and say they will resign.

IOWA U. S. SENATOR.  
A private dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, announces that the two Houses of the Legislature meet in joint convention to-morrow for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. J. W. Grimes, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1865, and that Mr. Grimes will be re-elected, and no opposition having developed itself. His unopposed reelection is a just tribute to Mr. Grimes' abilities and patriotism.

RECEPTION.  
Speaker Colfax gave his first reception to-night.

REMOVED RAIL BY STUART.  
It is rumored here that Stuart with his cavalry had started on a raid by way of Waterloo. No definite details are known of his further movements. With the cavalry now in front of Washington and that attached to the Army of the Potomac, it seems as though his retreat would be at least difficult.

GEN. CURTIS'S DEPARTMENT.  
General Orders, No. 1, 1863, assigns Major-General S. C. Curtis, to the command of the Department of Kansas, which will consist of the State of Kansas; the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado; and the Indian Territory, including the military post of Fort Smith, Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

MILITARY DELINQUENTS NOT TO BE PUNISHED WITH EXTRA GUARD DUTY.  
The attention of courts-martial and reviewing officers, is called to the impropriety and danger of associating with the honorable and important duty of guards, any idea of punishment or degradation. These remarks are called forth in disapproving the sentence of a court-martial, directing that a prisoner shall do guard duty every other day for a year.

DISBURSING OFFICER FOR REFUGEE.  
Major A. T. Lee, 2d U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as disbursing and disbursing officer at Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TWO DOLLARS PREMIUM ANNULLLED.  
An order just issued from the War Department declares that so much of General Order No. 103, of 1863, and of all subsequent orders, as authorizes the payment of a premium of \$2 to or for accepted recruits for volunteer organizations, is annulled, and no payments for volunteer organizations, will in future be made.

ITALIAN CONSUL AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Signor Alonzo Vito has been recognized by the President as the Consul of Italy at Philadelphia.

The Rebel Reports About the Steamer E. E. Lee.—The Massachusetts State League and Senator Wilson.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The Rebel reports that there was a quantity of gold in the prize steamer E. E. Lee, induced a thorough search of the vessel by the U. S. Marshal, which resulted in discovering 103 packages of dry-goods, behind a partition supposed to divide her machinery from the hold. The value of the above packages is estimated at \$20,000.

The Massachusetts Union State League met in this city yesterday, and a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Senator Wilson for heading off treason in the United States Senate, and expressing the warmest approval of his resolution to expel Gerrit Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, from that body.

## A Guerrilla Raid.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The Evening Star has the following:

We learn that the night before last, a party of guerrillas made a raid into the Village of Vienna and captured 15 horses, two of which belonged to the Government, one to Dr. Lockwood of this city, another to Dr. Lloyd of Vienna, and others to Messrs. Anthony, Sweetser, and others. The guerrillas made an attempt to get the horses of the Second District Regiment, but the guard discovering them in time, and firing at them, raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five of the horses loose that could not travel fast enough for them.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac say that the reported movement of Stuart's Cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men even for a bold raid more than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction, it cannot be of much magnitude. Trains are running to and from our army in Virginia as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

## Military Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

Gen. Cadwallader having been appointed on the Military Commission to meet at Nashville. Brig. Gen. O. S. Terry has been temporarily appointed Military Commander of this city. His staff consists of Capt. Henry L. Johnson, A. A. G., and Lieut. Geo. C. Ripley of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, Aid-de-Camp.

## From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

One hundred and seventy-nine bales of low middling cotton were sold at auction here to-day by the United States Marshal at 63c. The sale produced \$50,000, which goes as prize money for the Navy. Thirty-eight mules were sold on the same account, and brought \$3,440.

The 14th Wisconsin Regiment, veteran recruits, arrived here this evening, en route to Madison, Wis.

Memphis papers contain an unconfirmed report that 400 Rebels recently captured a passenger train, between Dural's Bluff and Little Rock, and injured the road to such an extent as to cause the destruction of the next train, and the loss of the lives of many passengers.

## The Chesapeake.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The examination in the Chesapeake case has been adjourned until the 21st inst. The counsel for the prisoners were not prepared to proceed to-day in the absence of some documents, for which he applied to the Governor of this Province, who required time to consult his legal advisers.

## From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

Privates Albert J. Lacy, 4th Rhode Island Volunteers; James C. Grattan, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Henry Wooding, 8th Connecticut Volunteers, have been sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion.

All the officers of the civil governments of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., are ordered to make reports to Gen. Butler's headquarters in detail of the amount of money received by them, in fees or otherwise, whence received, and the amount expended, since the organization of said governments; the reports to be made under oath on or before the 30th inst.

John Ford, of Norfolk, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance by corresponding with Rebels within the Rebel lines, and endeavoring fraudulently to avoid confiscation of Rebel property in Norfolk, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor in Norfolk jail for one year, and to wear a 24 pound iron ball attached to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to be employed in cleaning the streets or other hard labor; and at the end of said term to be sent beyond the limits of the Department, never to return.

The steamer S. E. Spaulding arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C. She brings no news.

Returning Veterans.—The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The 8th and 11th Connecticut Veteran Regiments arrived here this afternoon. Their reception was a perfect ovation. Cannon were fired, bells rung, the military paraded, and thousands of people were in the streets to witness the affair.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourns sine die to-night. A resolution proposing a change in the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote, has passed both Houses. The Legislature has authorized the Rux Insurance Company to increase its capital to \$2,000,000, the Phenix Company to \$2,000,000, and the City Fire Insurance Company to \$500,000.

Negotiation for the Exchange of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

Mr. Warfield, a merchant of this city, has gone to Richmond, by authority of the War Department, to endeavor to effect the exchange of Senator White of Pennsylvania for Gen. Trimble, who is a relative of Mr. Warfield.

The War in the South-West.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The steamer Hermann, from Memphis on the 10th, has arrived with 250 bales of cotton.

General Sherman had arrived at Memphis, and the authorities tendered him the hospitality of the city.

"The Bull" says on account of the stringency of the money market, and the bad state of navigation, there is but little activity in the cotton market; sales 125,000 pounds at unchanged prices. There are no receipts from below.

## From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

Trade is good. Jobbers are inclined to buy many leading staples.

Proceedings have been instituted to libel the stolen ship *Andromeda* of New-York.

All the efforts toward raising and saving the ironed *Cumbe* seem to be indefinitely postponed.

Much complaint is made at the indifference manifested by parties whose business it is to save her. A general belief prevails that if proper efforts were made they would be successful.

Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Project.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

A number of business men of this city met at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday to consider the project of a good and permanent line of steamers between Liverpool and Philadelphia. A proposition from Liverpool has been made to the Railroad Company.

It contemplates such mutual accommodations between the steamers and the railroad as would benefit both. It was resolved to raise the necessary amount of capital here and make arrangements with the Company similar to those contemplated by the Liverpool party.

The Veterans of 1812.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The Veterans of 1812 held a Convention in the Assembly Chamber to-day, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature for an appropriation to pay the certificates issued on their annuities. About 70 were present. Gen. Van Rensselaer presided. Gov. Seymour, in response to their address, addressed them briefly, saying the speedy payment of their